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REPORT
OF THE
Adjutant General
OF THE
STATE OF FLORIDA



FOR THE YEARS 1933 AND 1934

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FLORIDA STATE LIBRARY

REPORT

OF THE

Adjutant General

OF THE

STATE OF FLORIDA



FOR THE YEARS 1933 AND 1934

ADJUTANTS GENERAL OF FLORIDA FROM 1861 TO DATE:

Theodore W. Brevard.....1861

William H. Milton.....1861

Hugh Archer1864

Horatio Jenkins, Jr.....July 9, 1868, to August 4, 1868
(not definitely established)

George B. Carse.....August 5, 1868, to February 20, 1870

John Varnum.....February 21, 1870, to March 4, 1877

John J. Dickison.....March 5, 1877, to January 16, 1881

James E. Yonge.....January 17, 1881, to January 16, 1885

David LangJanuary 17, 1885, to December 4, 1893

Patrick Houstoun.....December 5, 1893, to May 6, 1901

William A. MacWilliams..May 7, 1901, to June 28, 1901 (Resigned)

J. Clifford R. Foster.....June 29, 1901, to January 9, 1917

J. B. Christian.....January 10, 1917, to March 29, 1919

James McCants.....March 30, 1919, to August 31, 1919

Sidney J. Catts, Jr.....September 1, 1919, to January 3, 1921

Charles P. Lovell.....January 4, 1921, to January 25, 1923

J. Clifford R. Foster.....February 23, 1923, to June 18, 1928

Vivian CollinsJune 29, 1928, to date.

VIVIAN COLLINS
BRIGADIER GENERAL
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL



AIRPLANE VIEW OF CAMP J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER (STATE CAMP GROUND), NEAR JACKSONVILLE

STATE OF FLORIDA
MILITARY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
ST. AUGUSTINE

December 31, 1934.

*His Excellency, Honorable David Sholtz,
Governor of Florida.*

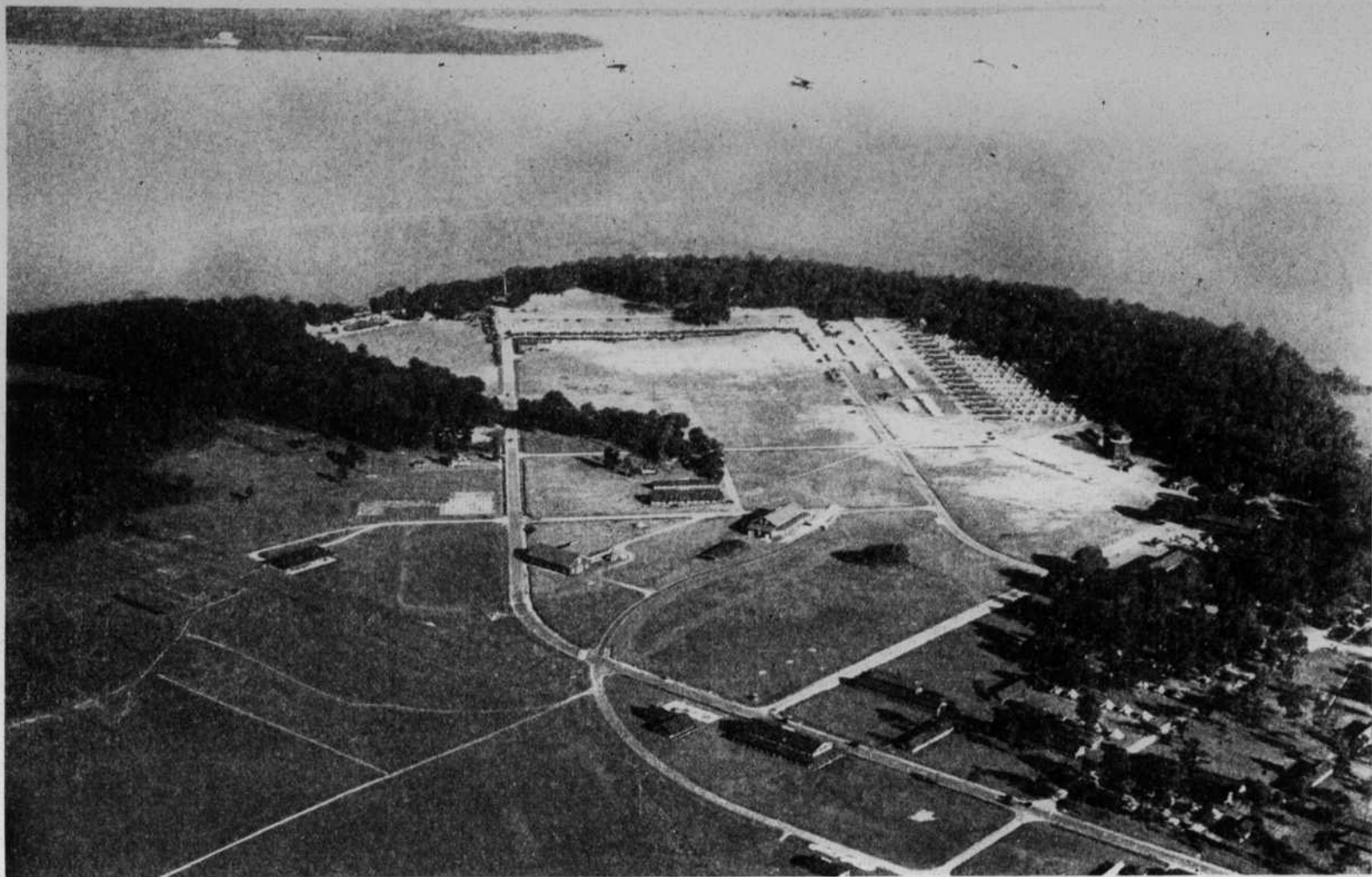
SIR:

Herewith is submitted the biennial report of The Adjutant General of Florida, pertaining to the administration of the Division of Military and Naval Affairs of the Executive Department for the calendar years 1933 and 1934, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 2024 Compiled General Laws of Florida, 1927.

The unfavorable economic conditions of the State during the past two years have occasioned many difficulties to the military establishment. However, despite these difficulties, the morale and patriotism of our troops have been such as to develop no loss in efficiency but on the contrary marked progress has been noted, and the State may rely with confidence on its armed and disciplined force of 2600 officers and men, trained in the fundamentals of offensive and defensive combat and ready for immediate mobilization in periods of emergencies.

In common with the National Guard of the United States and the Naval Militia of the several States, our organizations were restricted as a measure of economy to thirty-six (36) paid armory drills during the fiscal year 1934, instead of forty-eight (48) as provided by Federal statutes. This condition was accepted to the everlasting credit of our officers and men as their contribution to the Federal economy program, and the full forty-eight (48) armory drills were maintained as the minimum program essential to sound and progressive training.

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The drastic reductions in State appropriations effected by the 1933 Legislature fortunately failed to seriously hamper the operations of this Department for the reason that various Federal relief agencies came to the rescue in many projects pertaining to armory and camp facilities. However, we are reminded of the State's responsibility in adequately caring for more than \$3,500,000.00 in public property represented by arms, uniforms, motor vehicles, patrol boats, and military equipment as well as lands and buildings under the jurisdiction of this office. It is hoped that appropriations pertaining to this Department for the next fiscal year will be substantially increased in order that adequate care and preservation may be given to public property and to the administration of the State's Military and Naval forces.

Applications for authority to organize additional National Guard units, continue to come into the office, and it is regretted that Federal policy, with its Congressional limitations, will not permit any increase at the present time. Several of the more populous counties have no State forces, although they have applied, and tendered adequate housing facilities, for such organizations as may be appropriate for their strategical location.

The War Department plan contemplates 18 Infantry Divisions to be furnished by the National Guard of the United States as the maximum of our defensive requirements for the present. These Divisions have been allocated to the several States and their organization completed with the exception of certain technical units, *i. e.*, Medical, Signal, Chemical, etc.

All students of National Defense urge an increase of 20,000 men for the National Guard, and this request will be presented to Congress at an early date. However, even if the request is granted, Florida's pro rata allocation can not be more than 200 men. With War Department directive calling on this State for one Battalion of a Medical Regiment only, it will be seen that numerous applications

from communities can not hope to receive favorable consideration.

THE NATIONAL GUARD

The amendment to the National Defense Act of June 15, 1933, which created the National Guard of the United States, and clearly defined the status of the National Guard as a reserve component of the Army of the United States, has had a most beneficial effect on this component, and I am pleased to report that a higher state of efficiency and dependability now maintains than has ever developed in the past.

On December 31, 1934, the strength of the Florida National Guard was as follows:

<i>Active National Guard</i>	<i>Officers</i>	<i>Enlisted</i>
General Officers, Line.....	2	....
Adjutant General's Department.....	3	....
Inspector General's Department.....	1	....
Judge Advocate General's Department.....	1	....
Quartermaster Corps	5	46
Ordnance Department	1	....
Medical Corps	11	75
Dental Corps	2	....
State Detachment	0	3
Corps of Engineers	11	192
Chaplains	2	....
Field Artillery	53	581
Coast Artillery	23	342
Infantry	63	1017
 Totals	 178	 2256
Warrant Officers	3	
Total strength commissioned and enlisted.....		2437

This force is strategically distributed throughout the State, and forms the following tactical organizations:

		<i>Warrant</i>	
	<i>Officers</i>	<i>Officers</i>	<i>Enlisted</i>
State Staff Corps & Dept.....	8	..	3
Division & Brigade Hq. & Staffs..	9	..	0
116th Field Artillery	55	1	580
265th Coast Artillery.....	25	1	351
124th Infantry	65	1	1049
106th Engineers	12	..	198
124th Motor Transport Company	2	..	46
Hq. Btry. 56th Field Art. Brig..	2	..	29
Totals	178	3	2256

116th Field Artillery (Headquarters Tampa):

No one step has so greatly increased the efficiency, mobility and fire power of the Field Artillery, than has the recent motorization of this regiment, one of the first organizations in the country to receive motor vehicles in lieu of animals. By the use of special adaptors on the gun carriages this regiment, with its 60 new motor vehicles, is now capable of moving over two hundred miles in one day and of maneuvering on unimproved roads. Its general efficiency has been correspondingly improved and its maintenance cost considerably reduced.

While the primary weapon of the regiment is the 75 mm. gun its supplementary arms are such as to furnish a dependable force for riot duty. Its total armament consists of:

24 Guns, 75 mm.
 1055 Pistols, Automatic Cal. .45
 361 Rifles, Cal. .30
 15 Rifles, Automatic Cal. .30
 20 Machine Guns, Cal. .30

The horse-drawn vehicles, harness, etc., are still on hand in the State, but the National Guard Bureau has promised early disposition of this materiel.

265th Coast Artillery (Headquarters Jacksonville):

This regiment, although limited in strength to five firing batteries, distributed along the East Coast of the State from Jacksonville to Key West, has made excellent progress in its Harbor Defense mission and furnishes an intelligent force for the operation of heavy coast defense weapons.

Recent changes in the defense mission of its firing batteries, created a pronounced change in their materiel, and new assignments are:

- Battery "A"—155 mm. Howitzers.
- Battery "B"—155 mm. Howitzers.
- Battery "C"—Antiaircraft.
- Battery "D"—12" Mortar.
- Battery "E"—12" Mortar.

In addition to the Coast Defense weapons, this regiment maintains:

- 492 Rifles, Cal. .30
- 84 Pistols, Cal. .45

Camp facilities for this regiment at Key West were considerably improved last year by the construction of kitchens and latrines through the aid of Public Work funds. Other improvements including a more adequate water supply system is needed.

124th Infantry (Headquarters Jacksonville):

The geographical distribution of the units of the 124th Infantry, is, unfortunately, so scattered throughout the State as to cause a loss of effectiveness in instruction and inspection. However, for tactical purposes this distribution is almost ideal for State requirements. Recent reorganization of the regimental staff has brought on continued improvement in morale and training. Its fire power, consisting of 998 rifles; 563 pistols; 72 automatic rifles; 24 machine guns, together with accompanying Trench Mor-

tars, 37 mm. Howitzers and chemical weapons makes of this regiment a most formidable and dependable combat organization.

This regiment enjoys the most picturesque camp site in the entire country for its summer training, probably, too, the most healthful and comfortable. Last year, through the various Federal relief agencies its old and obsolete kitchens were replaced with modern ones; an attractive administration building was constructed, and considerable improvement to roads and camp grounds effected.

106th Combat Engineers (Headquarters Apalachicola):

The Second Battalion, 106th Combat Engineers, having been regimented with troops from Mississippi, is handicapped to some extent in supervision and training. However, inspection reports reveal an excellent state of morale, administration and training.

The Engineer equipment of this battalion, in addition to its armament of 211 rifles, 60 pistols, and 12 automatic rifles, peculiarly qualifies it for both combat duty in aid of civil authorities and for emergency relief activities.

Headquarters and Special Units:

With the development of advanced studies pertaining to the maneuver and combat functions of higher commands as contemplated in the National Defense Act, the Commanding General of the 31st Division, together with the very capable officers of his staff, furnishes that outstanding military leadership upon which the Government may rely in the event of a general mobilization for a major emergency.

A vacancy occurring in the office of Commanding General 56th Field Artillery Brigade by the retirement of Brigadier General Allison Owen of New Orleans, La., last year was

allotted to Florida by the War Department, with the concurrence of the States concerned, and the senior colonel of the brigade—Colonel Sumter L. Lowry, Jr., of Jacksonville was promoted to the vacancy. This brigade is composed of one regiment each from the states of Alabama, Mississippi and Florida.

The 124th Motor Transport Company; The Headquarters Battery 56th Field Artillery Brigade, and the various Staffs are maintained at their maximum strength allowance and have been found in good condition by all inspectors.

INACTIVE

The recent amendment to the National Defense Act abolished the National Guard Reserve and created in its stead a National Guard of the United States, Inactive, with a view of maintaining reserve personnel for immediate expansion to war strength in the event of a major emergency. This reserve force has been built up within the past few months to:

Inactive Officers	24
Inactive Enlisted Men.....	277

RETIRED LIST

General Officers	2
Other Officers	33
Enlisted Men	0

UNASSIGNED LIST

Captain	1
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CHANGES IN UNITS

There have been no new units formed nor have there been any changes of station of units during the period of this report.

UNORGANIZED ALLOTMENTS

The following organizations have been allocated to the State for formation, if and when funds become available, with a view to the completion of the 31st Division:

106th Medical Regiment (Part) consisting of:

118th Collecting Company,
Headquarters, Ambulance Battalion,
118th Ambulance Company,
118th Hospital Company.

MOTOR POOL

In addition to the sixty motor vehicles pertaining to the modernized equipment of the 116th Field Artillery Regiment, Federal agencies are contemplating a State motor pool of eighty, one and one-half ton, trucks to be housed at the State Camp Grounds and operated by the 124th Motor Transport Company. This equipment will greatly increase the mobility of our Infantry, Engineer and Coast Artillery organizations, and facilitate their mobilization in periods of emergency.

Advice has been received to the effect that contract has already been let for the purchase of forty-one of these vehicles, from Public Work funds and that the completion of the motor pool will depend upon a continuance of Public relief expenditures during the coming year.

NAVAL MILITIA

Since the World War, Florida has failed to maintain any Naval force, due in part to a seeming apathy on the part of Federal Naval authorities. However, on May 10, 1934, your Excellency issued the following Executive Order creating the Florida Naval Militia:

"In accordance with and by virtue of the authority vested in me as Commander-in-Chief of the Military and Naval Forces of Florida by Section 2019 Compiled General Laws of Florida, and in consonance

with the United States Naval Reserve Organization authorized in the Act of February 28th, 1925, effective July 1st, 1925, and the United States Naval Reserve Regulations as issued by the Navy Department; a Naval Force for this State will be organized and designated Florida Naval Militia, and I hereby prescribe that the composition and organization of the Florida Naval Militia shall be in accordance with the Tables of Organization of the United States Fleet Naval Reserve and that its personnel shall have been appointed and enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve, and shall consist of only those Fleet Divisions of the United States Naval Reserve which have been regularly allocated to the State of Florida by the Secretary of the Navy.

"Physical and professional qualifications of all officers shall be in accordance with standards of the Navy Department, for the same rank, grade, and rating in the United States Naval Reserve.

"The Adjutant General is directed to promulgate governing regulations, and to proceed with the organization of the Florida Naval Militia."

This order, restricting membership in the Florida Naval Militia to personnel of the United States Fleet Naval Reserve, has induced the militiaizing of the First Fleet Division, U. S. Naval Reserve, at Miami, and the Second Fleet Division, U. S. Naval Reserve, at Jacksonville. While this force of thirteen officers and one hundred and twelve men appears to be entirely inadequate for the State's needs, it represents the maximum strength which Federal authority has allocated to the State, and it is not seen how additional units can be organized, equipped and maintained without Federal aid.

When it was learned that the U. S. Coast Guard had decommissioned a number of 75' patrol boats at their base in Baltimore, Maryland, application was made for the loan of six of these patrol boats to the State of Florida for use by the Naval Militia. Displaying unusual ingenuity, and with limited finances, the Florida Naval Militia has suc-

ceeded in bringing these boats to their Florida bases, where they are now undergoing rehabilitation at the hands of expert personnel. These will furnish outstanding training facilities for our Naval force, and will supplement the State's law enforcing and disaster relief agencies.

It is regretted that, owing to a lack of funds, the U. S. Navy Department finds it impossible at this time to allocate Fleet Divisions to our Gulf Coast cities. However, assurance has been given that additional units will be allotted when funds become available.

UNORGANIZED MILITIA

The estimated strength of the Reserve Militia of the State as described in Section 2015 Compiled General Laws of Florida, 1927, is:

White	185,000
Negro	90,000
Total	275,000

With a view to decentralizing the operation of Selective Service (the draft) in the event of a general mobilization, War Department plans now contemplate that this office be prepared to operate this important function for the State of Florida, and following a study of the system as operated during the World War, a comprehensive and detailed State plan, for the registration, selection and induction of personnel into the military service has been prepared and forms an important part of the permanent records of the office.

TRAINING

Armory Training:

"Armory Training" covers the instruction received by the units of the National Guard throughout the year at their home stations. It consists of practical and theoretical instruction pertaining to the branch or arm of service of

each unit. Not less than forty-eight assemblies were held during the year by each unit, the 1½-hour periods of each assembly being devoted to practical and theoretical instruction in drill, combat exercises and the training of specialists.

Regular classes were held in all units for officers, non-commissioned officers and selected privates.

It might be stated that Armory Training is preliminary to Field Training, everything possible being done to permit the maximum benefit being derived from the concentration of regiments during Field Training.

Our units have been assisted and encouraged to secure the greatest benefit from training at their home stations, and it is believed that results indicate that they have done so.

Field Training:

"Field Training" is the training received during the concentration of regiments and the staffs of higher organizations (divisions and brigades) at annual fifteen-day encampments.

Field Training follows Armory Training and consists of instruction of personnel in functioning with larger units and the working out of practical problems not possible with the limited terrain available at home stations. It affords field officers (colonels and majors) and their staffs an opportunity to actually function with their commands assembled, which is also valuable to companies and batteries in learning the functions of their superiors and their staffs. It affords opportunity to standardize methods used in Armory Training.

The annual encampments of all organizations and the several headquarters of the Florida National Guard, have been held regularly each summer, and with excellent attendance.

INSPECTIONS

Annual Armory Inspections:

Both phases of training of the National Guard are conducted under the supervision of officers of like branches of the Regular Army, these officers being especially selected by the War Department for their suitability for duty with the National Guard.

During the armory training period these officers make frequent visits of instruction to the units of the Guard at their home stations, observe their training and make constructive criticisms. Toward the close of the armory training period official "Annual Armory Inspections" are made by these Regular Army Instructors, the inspections being so scheduled that each officer inspects units not normally under his supervision.

MILITARY SCHOOLS

Reserve Officers Training Corps, University of Florida:

The training received by the cadet corps of the University of Florida R.O.T.C., under the supervision of expert War Department instructors, peculiarly qualifies its graduates for commission in the State military forces. Therefore, with the approval of the President of the University, the names of outstanding graduates each year are placed on an Eligibility List for Original Appointment in the National Guard. This has proven to be a most valuable source of officer material deeply appreciated by the National Guard. To date this Eligibility List contains the following graduates:

Field Artillery, Second Lieutenants, O.R.C.....	44
Infantry, Second Lieutenants, O.R.C.....	32

Other Military Schools:

With a view to encouraging military training in the Florida Military Academy at St. Petersburg; Florida Mili-

tary Institute at Haines City; Miami Military Academy at Miami, and the Bolles School of Jacksonville, your Excellency adopted a policy of tendering to the administrative and instructor personnel of these institutions brevet commissions in the unorganized militia. It is believed that these brevet commissions have been helpful to the prestige of these schools, which record substantial growth. The following brevet commissions are now effective:

Brevet Lieutenant Colonels.....	4
Brevet Majors	6
Brevet Captains	20
Brevet First Lieutenants	7

Service Schools:

During the past two years, the following officers of the Florida National Guard have attended and completed courses in the following Service Schools:

Capt. Chester T. Brown, 124th Inf., Infantry School,
(Company Officers Course).

Capt. George E. Baya, 116th F. A., Field Artillery
School (Battery Officers Course).

1st Lieut. Edward T. Walker, 124th Inf., Chemical
Warfare School (Special Unit Gas Officers Course).

Extension Courses:

The Regular Army Extension Courses which have been made available to the National Guard have been used to great advantage in the Florida National Guard. These courses cover every phase of military instruction. The courses are conducted by the Regular Army Instructor having supervision over the unit of each applicant. Courses are divided into series, which in turn are divided into sub-courses and lessons. Each series requires an average of about 150 hours' study for completion.

PREPARATION FOR STATE SERVICE

Local disorders and unrest throughout the nation and a growth of subversive activities, demand a constant state of preparedness for possible State duty in the aid of civil authority. Special training in combat of this character has been emphasized and special formations and equipment improvised.

An informative bulletin for peace officers and the military forces of the State is in process of preparation. In this will be shown a comprehensive plan of dividing the State into five territorial divisions, each under the command of the senior National Guard officer stationed within the area, upon whom the responsibility for studies and plan pertaining to emergency activities will be placed.

The operation of administration, transportation, supply, as well as the tactical doctrine of both combat and relief measures, will be clearly defined in order to avoid the confusion and delays incident to unplanned mobilization.

ACTIVE STATE SERVICE

State Prison Farm—March 11, 1933:

Upon the request of the Superintendent of the State Prison Farm at Raiford, Florida, a detail of six enlisted men of Company "H", 124th Infantry, under the command of Captain Edmund A. Wright, and equipped with machine guns, afforded a precautionary measure incident to the reception of Giuseppe Zangara charged with the assassination of Mayor Anton Cermack of Chicago. No disorders reported.

Tooke Lake, Hernando County—July 4 to July 6, 1933:

Upon the request of the Superintendent of the State Prison Farm a detail of three officers and thirty-seven enlisted men of the 1st Battalion, 116th Field Artillery, under the command of Major T. Byrd Sparkman, equipped with

rifles and machine guns, moved by motor trucks from Tampa to Tooke Lake in Hernando County and reported to the Captain of State Road Prison Camp No. 33 for the purpose of aiding in suppressing a riot among the inmates of the prison camp.

Key West—August 14, 1933:

A Cuban Gunboat conveying Senora Machado and the family of the deposed Cuban President having arrived at the port of Key West, and the flight of this prominent party having caused considerable agitation among the different Cuban political elements there, one battery of the 265th Coast Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel M. R. Woodward, was detailed to furnish the civil authorities an appropriate armed force to escort the Cuban party to their train.

Fort Pierce—September, 1933:

To aid the civil authorities in relief work incident to the hurricane of September 4, 1933, a small detachment of two officers and one sergeant was maintained on duty for sixteen days in the vicinity of Fort Pierce and Stuart.

Daytona Beach—December 4, 1933:

Upon the request of the Mayor of Daytona Beach, Battery "C", 265th Coast Artillery, under the command of Captain H. E. Couchman, was mobilized and reported to civil authorities for duty incident to threatened mob violence in connection with election activities.

Miami—October 19-26, 1934:

A detachment of four officers and thirty-five enlisted men of Battery "D", 265th Coast Artillery, under the command of Captain Roger Carter, furnished the civil authorities of Miami valuable aid in the operation of First Aid Stations

and other non-combatant duties incident to the National Convention of the American Legion.

Marianna—October 27-29, 1934:

Upon the request of the Sheriff of Jackson County, Florida, and instructions from the Governor, orders were issued by telephone on October 27, 1934, for the immediate mobilization and movement into Marianna of Company "M", 124th Infantry, from Tallahassee, and Company "D", 106th Engineers, from Panama City, a force of six officers and eighty-eight men.

These companies arrived in Marianna within a few hours after receipt of orders and reported to Lieut. Col. J. P. Coombs, 106th Engineers, who preceded them and who coordinated the activity of the military force with the desires of the civil authorities in an effort to suppress a mob attack against the county jail.

The arrival of this armed and disciplined force had a quieting influence on the lawless element, and on October 29th, 1934, with the approval of the sheriff, the force was withdrawn.

ARMORIES

The outstanding need of the military forces of the State is modern armories with adequate facilities for assembly, recreation and training of personnel as well as secure storage facilities for military weapons and impedimenta.

National Guard armories are maintained in twenty-five Florida cities as follows:

<i>Station</i>	<i>No. of Units</i>	<i>Ownership</i>	<i>Condition of Armory.</i>
Apalachicola	1	State	Good (brick construction)
Arcadia	1	State	Fair (frame)
Avon Park	1	State	Fair (frame)
Bartow	1	State	Fair (frame)
Bradenton	1	City	Fair (frame)
Daytona Beach	1	Rented	Poor (inadequate facilities)
Fort Myers	1	State	Fair (inadequate facilities)
Haines City	2	State	Good (brick veneer)

Jacksonville	10	County	Fair (inadequate facilities)
Key West	1	State	Fair (frame)
Lake City	1	Rented	Poor (inadequate facilities)
Lakeland	1	State	Fair (inadequate facilities)
Live Oak	1	Rented	Fair (inadequate facilities)
Miami	4	State	Fair (inadequate facilities)
Orlando	2	Rented	Poor
Palmetto	1	City	Fair
Panama City	1	Rented	Poor
Plant City	1	State	Fair (frame)
Sanford	3	Rented	Poor
St. Augustine	1	State	Good (coquina)
Starke	1	Rented	Poor
Tallahassee	1	Rented	Poor
Tampa	5	State	Fair (frame)
West Palm Beach	1	State	Fair (inadequate facilities)
Winter Haven	1	State	Fair (frame)

Construction is under way at the present time of a new and modern armory at Tallahassee, which will be financed by the local city and county authorities.

It is strongly urged that this subject receive the thoughtful study of the State Planning Board in its cooperative activities with Federal agencies in the matter of meritorious projects for which relief funds may be made available.

The Armory Board has estimated the cost of modern facilities to be approximately \$30,000.00 per unit, and that twenty armories are actually needed to house thirty-six units, making a total of \$960,000.00.

PEACE OFFICERS SCHOOL

Pursuant to instructions your Adjutant General organized and operated a school of instruction for Peace Officers of the State, at the camp grounds of the Florida National Guard at Camp Foster during the month of July, 1934. A valuable curriculum was prepared with the assistance of the U. S. Department of Justice and other experienced crime investigators. This had as its objective the cooperation of all law enforcement agencies in an organized and intelligent drive against crime, through the presentation of modern methods of prevention, protection, detection, investigation and cooperation, as well as offensive and defensive principles of combat.

The roster of enrollees for the course contained the following distribution of Peace Officers:

County Sheriffs	43
Deputy Sheriffs	23
Chiefs of Police	9
Other Police	8
State Traffic Inspectors	13
Railway Special Officers	12
State License Inspectors	10
State Vehicle Inspectors	6
Constables and Miscellaneous.....	24
Total	148

The value of an intelligent mobilization of law enforcement agencies to combat powerful forces of crime particularly appealed to the Sheriffs, and it is believed that this initial effort might advantageously be developed into a regular annual institution.

WORLD WAR RECORDS

In my last report mention was made of progress in the systematic arrangement and filing of records pertaining to 42,030 World War Veterans. With clerical aid furnished by the F.E.R.A. a start has been made toward typing a condensed resumé of these records with a view to their future publication in book form.

DISBURSEMENTS—FEDERAL AND STATE

The disbursements for the administration, maintenance and operation of the National Guard and the Military Department of the State, provided by the Federal and State Governments for the fiscal years 1933 and 1934, are:

FISCAL YEAR 1933

Federal:

Armory Drill Pay.....	\$173,220.56
Caretakers—Animal and Materiel.....	33,299.06
Forage, etc.	21,132.50
Expenses—Field Training	179,349.28
Arms, Uniforms and Equipment.....	115,319.22
Target Ranges and Camp, Rangekeepers, Leases and Improvements	25,891.48
Miscellaneous: Travel of Instructors, Freight Transportation, Repairs, etc.	17,009.80
Total Federal Disbursements.....	<u>\$565,221.90</u>

State:

Appropriated for expenses of National Guard: Fiscal Year 1933	\$109,754.00
Refunds, returned to the Treasury Miscellaneous Collections	1,152.08
	<u>\$110,906.08</u>
Savings reported to the State Treasury, June 30, 1933	390.94
Amounts expended from appropriations of the National Guard:	
Armory Repairs, Rentals and Improvements, \$21,929.34	
Camp Grounds and Facilities.....	11,914.56
State Arsenal Repairs and Maintenance.....	5,863.39
Organization and Uniform Allowances.....	22,580.90
Transportation of Supplies and Personnel..	6,429.82
Administration, Salaries, Postage, etc.....	31,735.46
Communications, Telephone, Telegraph and Radio	1,074.97
Aiding Civil Authorities	524.52
Supplies and Equipment	7,091.43
Premium on Officers Bond.....	1,370.75
	<u>\$110,515.14</u>
Expended from general funds for printing and advertising	454.80
Total State Disbursements.....	<u>\$110,969.94</u>

FISCAL YEAR 1934

Federal:

Armory Drill Pay	\$113,525.66
Caretakers—Animal and Materiel.....	34,209.59
Forage	23,532.00
Expenses, Field Training	183,893.99
Arms, Uniforms, and Equipment.....	130,453.69
Target Ranges and Camp—Leases and Improvements....	7,465.37
Miscellaneous: Travel of Instructors, Freight Transportation, Repairs, etc.	18,009.01
Total Federal Disbursements.....	<u>\$511,089.31</u>

State:

Appropriated for expenses of National Guard: Fiscal Year 1934	\$ 89,911.00
Refunds returned to the Treasury Miscellaneous Collections	2,663.18
	<u>\$ 92,574.18</u>
Savings reported to the State Treasury, June 30, 1934	.30
Amounts expended from appropriations for the National Guard:	
Armory Repairs, Rentals and Improvements, \$14,971.74	
Camp Grounds and Facilities	5,291.09
State Arsenal, Repairs and Maintenance	2,705.51
Organization and Uniform Allowances	22,904.17
Transportation of Supplies and Personnel ..	4,286.22
Administration, Salaries, Postage, etc.	28,492.49
Communications, Telephone, Telegraph and Radio	1,682.92
Aiding Civil Authorities	1,813.23
Supplies and Equipment	6,758.88
Premium on Officers Bonds	1,359.50
Chemical Munitions	789.38
Naval Militia, Allowances and Equipment ..	1,518.75
	<u>\$ 92,573.88</u>
Expended from general funds for printing and advertising	438.45
Total State Disbursements	<u>\$ 93,012.33</u>

APPROPRIATION REQUEST FOR 1935-1937

The budget of this Department for the next biennium for presentation to the Legislature shows a necessary increase in appropriations requested, owing to:

- (a) The addition of the Naval Militia force with its valuable patrol boats and life-saving equipment.
- (b) The need for supplies and facilities to supplement Federal equipment for emergency relief activities following periods of disaster.
- (c) Adequate housing facilities for approximately 75 additional motor trucks whose early delivery is expected from the Federal Government.
- (d) A considerable increase in the clerical and administrative duties of the office.
- (e) The need for modern chemical munitions for State use in aid of civil authority.

Summary of appropriation request for maintenance of:

Florida National Guard:

	<i>1st Year</i>	<i>2nd Year</i>
Salaries	\$ 35,260.00	\$ 35,260.00
Regular Expenses	59,600.00	59,600.00
Special Expenses	37,588.00	8,500.00
	\$132,448.00	\$103,360.00

Florida Naval Militia:

Salaries	\$ 5,100.00	\$ 5,100.00
Regular Expenses	6,375.00	6,375.00
	\$ 11,475.00	\$ 11,475.00
 Total for Department.....	 \$143,923.00	 \$114,835.00

LEGISLATION

Provision should be made in the Laws of the State to provide for the settlement of claims for persons injured or private property damaged by motor vehicles belonging to the National Guard of the State. The National Guard is being rapidly motorized and, while there have been no serious accidents in the past, it is only reasonable to suppose that such accidents may happen. It is understood that, in some of the Departments of the State, if claims are small they are settled outright by the Department, and if they are large redress must be secured from the State Legislature. It is not believed that the citizens of the State should be required to await the convening of the Legislature to secure redress for damages suffered by them.

Provision should also be made in the State Laws whereby the organization, administration, discipline, authority, training, pay and benefits prescribed for the National Guard may also be applicable to the Naval Militia.

FEDERAL AID RECEIVED BY THE NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA
FROM C.W.A., F.E.R.A., P.W.A., AND TRANSIT BUREAU
SOURCES DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1933 AND
1934 FOR CAMPS AND ARMORY FACILITIES.

Station	Material	Labor	Equipment	Total
Arcadia	\$ 1,942.00	\$ 9,345.21	\$ 2,191.15	\$13,478.36
Bartow	907.81	2,260.65	.....	3,168.46
Fort Myers	500.00	1,310.00	.....	1,810.00
Haines City	763.69	1,850.00	.....	2,613.69
Key West	953.57	1,941.40	11.25	2,906.22
Lakeland	1,987.65	5,034.20	20.00	7,041.85
Plant City	614.64	4,725.72	84.52	5,424.88
Tampa	10,030.89	41,778.29	293.10	52,102.28
Winter Haven	1,579.10	3,691.20	.....	5,270.30
State Arsenal				
St. Augustine	5,820.60	16,923.03	862.10	23,605.73
*Camp Foster	30,066.00	70,986.17	10,279.98	111,332.15
Camp Foster—From Public Works Administration (Kitchen Contract)				34,832.00
Fort Taylor, Key West—From Public Works Administration (Camp facilities)				23,000.00
Tallahassee—From Public Works Administration (30% of Armory)				18,000.00
Total				\$304,585.92

*Includes only those projects completed by the Transit Bureau which the State Armory Board considered needful and of permanent value to the National Guard.

INSTRUCTORS

This report would not be complete without commenting upon the most excellent and generous service of the Regular Army Instructors and Sergeant-Instructors who have been on duty with the Florida National Guard, by detail of the War Department, during the period of this report.

They have been diligent beyond the call of their assigned duties and well beyond what might normally be expected. Their zeal and interest has been one of the strongest factors in making our Guard a strong and efficient force.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army on duty with the Florida National Guard are:

Instructors

John L. Jenkins	Lieut. Col, Infantry	St. Augustine, 287 St. George St.
Alfred L. P. Sands	Lieut. Col., F. A.	Tampa, Artillery Field
Hew B. McMurdo	Lieut. Col., M. C.	Atlanta, Post Office Bldg.
Charles W. Yuill	Major, Infantry	Jacksonville, Duval Co. Armory
David W. Craig	Major, F. A.	Lakeland, 747 Hollingsworth Road
Richmond T. Gibson	Major, C. A. C.	Miami, Dade Co. Armory
Carl H. Starrett	Captain, Infantry	Orlando, 605 Richmond Ave.
Reading Wilkinson	Captain, C. E.	Jackson, Miss., Box 1220
Frank G. Marchman	Captain, Q. M. C.	Montgomery, Ala., State Capitol

Sergeant-Instructors

Thurman A. Hancock	Tech. Sgt. DEML (NG)	Jacksonville, Duval Co. Armory
Gilbert P. Kearns	Staff Sergt. DEML (NG)	Lakeland, 719 S. New York Ave.
John Gladis	Staff Sergt. DEML (NG)	Orlando, 346 N. Parramore St.
Maxwell O. Thrower	Sergt. DEML (NG)	St. Augustine, State Arsenal
Cyrus G. Barter	Sergt. DEML (NG)	Tampa, Artillery Field
Henry Bergfeld	Sergt. DEML (NG)	Miami, Dade Co. Armory

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I must say that, in all efforts and missions successfully accomplished, or in which satisfactory progress has been made, it has been due to the intelligent cooperation of the splendid personnel that make up all grades of our State forces; to the generous cooperation of other governmental agencies, and to the outstanding and sympathetic leadership of our Commander-in-Chief.

Your cooperation and support in all matters that had for their purpose the welfare and efficiency of the National Guard and Naval Militia, is well known to all in the service, and is especially appreciated by this office.

Respectfully submitted,

VIVIAN COLLINS,

Brigadier General, A.G.D., F.N.G.,

The Adjutant General,

Florida.